(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2839.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1801.

LONDON, April 23.

LATE yeſterday evening, the ſhip Charlotte, Schneider, maſter, from Hamburg bound to Teneriffe and Bombay, arrived at Deal.—She was detained at Hamburg by the Daniſh forces there under an idea of her having Britiſh property on board, but was liberated immediately on the intelligence of lord Nelſon's victory reaching that port, which ſhe left the 16th inſt. (one day later than the laſt Hamburg mail.) It was reported at that time, that the Daniſh army would leave Hamburg the following day.

Yeſterday the directors of the Eaſt-India company voted the ſum of 500l. to the committee at Lloyd's towards the relief of the widows and children of thoſe brave tars who fell in the late engagement with the Danes.

Lord Hardwicke, it is expected will very ſpeedily ſet off for Ireland. The Dorſet yacht, to carry him over, was expected to be at Holyhead on Monday laſt.

Patents are making out at the ſecretary of ſtate's office for calling Mr. Pelham, lord Lewiſham, and Sir Pepper Arden, to the houſe of peers.

Lieut. Wilkinſon, firſt of the Elephant, in conſequence of his officer-like conduct in the action off Copenhagen, is promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Holſtein of 64 guns. This is the gentleman who was ſo ſeverely wounded in the head and cheſt, in the ever memorable battle off the Nile. He was then a lieutenant on board the Goliah, captain Foley.

As ſoon as the death of the emperor Paul was known in England, orders were ſent out to Mr. Garlike, the ſecretary of embaſſy at Berlin, to repair to St. Peterſburg; and on Monday evening, M. de Boiſſy, a gentleman well known for his talents, and an officer in the regt. de Meuron, left town with diſpatches for count de Pahlen, the prime miniſter of the emperor, who is perſonally attached to M. de Boiſſy.

The Paris papers of the 18th ſhew us what have been the ſecret articles of the treaty of peace between France and Naples, by informing us of the march of different columns of gen. Murat, in order to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral important places in the kingdom of Naples, by means of which the Clef du Cabinet flatters itſelf the French will be able to reach Malta. An inſurrection has, it is ſaid, taken place at Rome, and this has furniſhed Murat with a pretence for ſending a part of his troops thither. It is eaſy to foreſee what again will be the fate of the ſouth of Italy, if, as there ſeems reaſon to believe, the emperor Alexander ſhould break the connexion which united his predeceſſor to France.

A plan for the improvement of the town of Liverpool has lately been ſubmitted to the inhabitants of that flouriſhing place and meets with great encouragement: 80,000l. was ſubſcribed in three hours for the purpoſe of effecting this object. The outline of the plan is, that a large quadrangle or area ſhall be formed of the northward of the Exchange, which is intended to be encloſed in the north, eaſt and weſt ſides; by a uniform range of buildings, in a ſtile of architecture ſimilar to that of the north front of the Exchange, ſo as to connect the whole under the general denomination of the Liverpool Exchange, with piazzas, ſtreets and avenues, for the convenience of the public at large.

The French papers of the 19th afford us little matter for extract. The following are the only paragraphs which deſerve any notice.

"It appears (ſays the Clef du Cabinet) that peace is very far advanced between France and the Porte, if it be not already concluded.

"The ſudden death of the emperor Paul has occaſioned a great ſenſation among the brave Danes, and it is ſaid to have been the cauſe of the prolongation of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

An account was preſented from the admiralty court of the ſentences pronounced on all queſtions of appeal relative to neutral ſhips, ſince the commencement of the war, which was ordered to lie on the table: and a member gave notice of his intention to move on Monday next, that the accounts ſhould be printed.

Mr. Corry preſented, purſuant to notice, a bill to enable the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland to prohibit the exportation of corn and potatoes, and to permit the importation of corn and fiſh, duty free; and alſo to indemnify thoſe officers who have heretofore acted on the lord lieutenant's proclamation to that purport. The bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Iriſh tea duty bill, and the Iriſh permanent ſervice bill, were read a third time and paſſed.

NASSAU, May 6.

By ſome trading veſſels that arrived yeſterday from Cuba, we are informed that the La Vera Cruz fleet, ſaid to have on board 17,000,000 of dollars, had eſcaped the vigilance of our cruiſers, and arrived ſafe in the Havanna. They were convoyed by two line of battle ſhips.

BERMUDA, May 2.

By the importations of proviſions this week flour is fell to 16 dollars and corn to 1 1/8 per buſhel.

May 9.

We learn that no ſalt is made at St. Ubes this year, of courſe the Americans will be ſupplied entirely now by the Britiſh with that article, as St. Martins is taken.—England alone can make enough of that article to ſerve the whole world.

SALEM, May 29.

TRIPOLI AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, now at Barcelona, dated the 30th of March, 1801, to his friend in this town, received by the ſhip Two Brothers, captain Holman.

"We have received an official letter a few days paſt, from the American conſul at Tripoli, of that Dey intending *poſitively* to declare war againſt the United States of America on the 22d inſtant, unleſs his demands were complied with before that time; and as the limited period has now actually expired, and no arrangement is made to alter the dey's determination, we may conclude with certainty that his cruiſers are now out, and capture, indiſcriminately, every American veſſel that falls in their way. What have they to reſtrain them, or curb their piratical conduct? Nothing.

"The ſhip Waſhington, the only ſhip of war from the United States that ever viſited theſe ſeas, at the moment when ſhe would have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice, ſailed for America; and inſtead of affording us ſome kind of protection and ſecurity, left us to our fate. I do not mean to criminate her commanding officer, well knowing he has implicitly obeyed his inſtructions. Should war actually have taken place on the part of Tripoli, redeeming the American ſlaves, and the annual tribute paid, will coſt the United States more than the whole wages of two of our frigates crews for two years; and were thoſe frigates in theſe ſeas, the Barbarians would be over-awed by their preſence, and this would always reſtrain them from a ſudden declaration of war. Behold the ſituation of the American commerce in the Mediterranean. The mouth of the Streights blocked up by French and Spaniſh privateers. It ſeldom happens that a veſſel eſcapes all thoſe licenced thieves; which if they ſhould, a great evil awaits them—not only capture and loſs of property—but *SLAVERY!* What rational merchant will therefore riſk his property, and what fool of a captain will hazard his liberty and property, for the paltry gain of his wages? It is a chimerical farce to depend for ſecurity on Barbarian treaties, when we daily ſee with pain, treaties broken by nations who dignify themſelves with the name of Chriſtians.—How then can we expect an adherence to duty from thoſe wretches, whoſe ſole object is to enrich themſelves upon the weak and defenceleſs? It is evidently the object of other neutral nations to excite hatred and diſtruſt, and to prevail, by every exaggeration in their power, with the different deys to make war with America, that the veſſels belonging to their own nation may not only ſail with greater ſecurity, but that their flag may claim the preference in every quarter —and the conſuls who repreſent thoſe nations never ceaſe to multiply the ſmalleſt jealouſy into mountains of ſuſpicion and alarm, and awaken the fears of the deys. It is from their vile machinations ſo many wars are declared and put into execution in a moment; and it is alſo whiſpered, with credibility, our government has not been punctual in remitting in ſeaſon to the reſpective deys their tribute; and as it is of the greateſt conſequence to thoſe powers to be at war with ſome one nation or another, the ſmalleſt infraction of a treaty is all-ſufficient to give them appearance of a juſt pretext for war. When theſe things are ſo well known in America, is it not aſtoniſhing that they are neglected and never attended to in ſeaſon? It appears, upon reflection, as if America preferred to pay for, rather than guard againſt, or prevent, an evil the moſt diſtreſſing and afflicting. The American veſſels now in the Mediterranean are all unarmed, which increaſes their danger. It would be ſome alleviation of our misfortunes, and leſſen the riſk, if we were prepared to reſiſt an attack; but ſituated as we are, our defence is certainly hopeleſs.

"The feelings of humanity are wounded, when we reflect, how many valuable ſeamen and members of ſociety are often dragged into ſlavery, and their wives and children watering their huſbands and fathers abſence with tears of affliction and diſtreſs; and their miſery increaſes in proportion to the abſence of thoſe to whom they are accuſtomed to look for ſubſiſtence and protection. Thoſe who never felt the galling chains of ſlavery cannot appreciate the value of liberty and freedom; nor thoſe who have all their days been dandled in the lap of luxury, deſcribe the feelings incident to the excruciating pangs of hunger and cold. Admitting Heaven ſhould be pleaſed to bring us to our deſtined port, other diſtreſſes and embaraſſments ſtill attend us. The Spaniſh government has laid forty days quarantine upon all our veſſels coming direct from America; and as this climate is exceſſively hot in ſummer, few cargoes, if any, eſcape without great injury, and many have been nearly ruined; and the only redreſs you receive for this malignant act, is, "it is the king's orders." Your demand, therefore, muſt be carried to Madrid; and if you ſhould proſecute it at that court, the expences would be double your claim; and after a delay of ſixteen or twenty months, be turned off without any reſtitution for the loſs on your goods. No cargo of fiſh can eſcape ruin, ſo long as they are compelled to perform ſo ruinous a quarantine. The Spaniſh privateers out of that piratical hole, Algeſiras, capture indiſciminately every American veſſel they meet with, and take them in for adjudication; forty days expire before you are admitted to *pratick*, or viſit the ſhore; three or four months more eſcape before you are acquainted with the decree. As for liberation it ſeldom happens, and when it does, great part of your cargo is ſtolen by the privateerſmen, which plunder is ſanctioned by the government; no redreſs is given you, nor muſt you expect any; it would be criminal ſhould you demand it; you muſt be captured without reaſon, ſuffer without murmuring, be plundered without redreſs, and condemned, without juſtice.

"Theſe are the virtues, which dignify this nation, and which, except ſleeping, are the moſt predominant qualities. In addition to theſe numerous vexatious evils, his majeſty of Spain (who is a great politician) has lately laid an additional duty of five dollars upon every quintal of cocoa, and ſixty cents upon every quintal of ſugar; ſo that the duty alone upon cocoa is equal to its firſt coſt in America, and the duty upon ſugar is now ſix and a half dollars per hundred: profound policy, to enrich himſelf and his beloved ſubjects! Theſe are the diſtreſſing embaraſſments which attend our commerce with this country; and I fear my country ſees it with a cool, indifferent eye, and does not wiſh to extricate us from the overbearing difficulties; or elſe, ſome exertion would be made to reſcue us from ſo many calamitous evils, which it is not in our power to oppoſe, as defenceleſs individuals, as it loudly calls for the intervention of government; and as long as we place our ſecurity on the faith of treaties, we ſhall be the dupe of every ſtate and power, that is able to fit out and man fiſhing boats to harraſs and intercept our commerce. No neutral nation on earth is ſo much plundered as ours, and none bears it with the ſame ſteady, cool indifference. Should the other Barbary ſtates declare or make war upon us, they will not only ruin our commerce in the Mediterranean, but will extend their captures, as they did before, into the Atlantic."

BENNINGTON, May 25.

Second census, of the state of Vermont.

Bennington county,	14,720
Rutland,	23,724
Addiſon,	13,349
Chittenden,	12,313
Franklin,	8,782
Windham,	23,455
Orange,	17,250
Caledonia,	9,369
Eſſex,	4,439
Orleans,	1,430
Windſor,	27,000

By the late cenſus of this ſtate it appears that the number of inhabitants is 153,881, which gives us four repreſentatives and leaves a large fraction. The city of New-York, it appears, contains 60,483 inhabitants, and is of courſe the ſecond city for population in America; it appears that we were led into an error with reſpect to Philadelphia, the total preſent population of which is 72,136. Thus by the cenſus it appears that Philadelphia is the firſt, New-York the ſecond, and Baltimore the third city in the United States.

From the London Daily Advertiſer, April 17, 1801.

The wheats throughout the kingdom certainly never could appear finer than they do at preſent; and the ſpring ſeed corn never went better into the ground than it has done this ſeaſon. Before the next harveſt, however, in addition to the wheat already imported from the ports in the Baltic ſince September laſt, amounting to about 350,000 quarters, two million barrels of wheat flour may be expected to be brought into this country from America, which are more than

equal to one million quarters of wheat, and about one fifth part of the annual consumption of this country.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

We have official authority for stating, that the Swedish government, by a commercial edict of the 30th March last past, has prohibited, under severe penalties and punishments, the concluding or carrying into effect any charter parties or freights to British ports, under the late licence of his Britannic majesty's privy council.

The brig St. Clair, commodore Whipple, burthen 100 tuns, built at Marietta, anchored off Cincinnati, in the Western Territory, on the 27th April. She is the first vessel that has descended the Ohio, equipped for sea; and excited the astonishment of a great crowd of spectators, who considered her as a "pleasing presage of the future greatness of our country."

A gentleman from Kentucky informs, that soon after the blockade of New-Orleans by the British, four brigs belonging to New-York, laden with flour, sailed from that port with a determination to hazard an escape, but unfortunately three out of the four were taken and ordered for Jamaica. Great quantities of flour were offered at very low prices, on credit, but could not be sold; and should the blockade continue, many thousand barrels, which were at market, would be lost, as it could not in that climate be preserved from damaging.

June 3.

By the Little John, from Guadaloupe, we learn, that they were in daily expectation of a visit from the English. They were in preparation to meet them. Twelve thousand troops were under arms to defend the place.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

The consul of the French republic at Leghorn has officially notified that the English house of Webb, Holmes, and Co. have paid into the treasury military contribution, that in consequence their persons and property, and that of their friends under their charge in Leghorn, shall remain in the same security as other merchants in the place. He has also declared, that American property in the hands of the house, shall be as safe and as much respected as in the possession of those to whom it belongs.—Letters from Leghorn Feb. 11, also mention, that the demand for all kinds of East and West-India produce had increased, and the price much advanced.

June 4.

The growing commerce of this place is beyond all calculation—Our wharves and slips are all crouded with vessels which have recently arrived, and which are preparing for sea with all possible expedition. During the month of April, 38 ships, 47 brigs, 53 schooners, and 13 sloops, and, during the month of May, 43 ships, 50 brigs, 34 schooners and 14 sloops, arrived here from foreign ports—making during two months only 292 vessels, of which 81 were ships.

The bustle of commerce was yesterday enlivened by the parade through the streets of the sailors, with drums beating and colours flying, who turned out for a rise of wages.

The United States frigate Adams, captain Robinson, has arrived at the Quarantine Ground from a cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The brig Abigail, capt. Lord, arrived yesterday in 35 days from Bristol—brings Bristol papers to the 26th April, containing London news to the 24th, only one day later than our former accounts.

The following summary comprizes every article of their contents not before published:—

The Danish troops (says a London article of the 24th, April) were to evacuate Hamburg on the 17th, in consequence of the late victory at Copenhagen. Three 74's one 64, and 15 gun-boats, under admiral Totty, had sailed to join the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, which it is expected, would pay a visit to the ports of his Prussian majesty in the Baltic. At Copenhagen, such of the inhabitants as had left the city, had returned with their effects, and business was going on as usual. By permission of lord Nelson, the intercourse between Denmark and Norway was renewed.

From EGYPT—Dispatches from the British army in Egypt had just arrived at Plymouth, brought by a packet boat in 56 days. Their contents had not been officially promulged, but they were not later than the last of February. They brought accounts of the landing of gen. Abercrombie, who had made an addition to his army of 3000 Albanians, enlisted in the islands of the Archipelago. Six regiments of infantry, and two regiments dismounted light dragoons were ordered to embark immediately to reinforce gen. Abercrombie.

An express had left London with orders for the secretary of the British legation at Berlin, to proceed immediately to Petersburg.

On the subject of peace, the papers are entirely silent. The funds kept up—provisions falling.

A great number of French privateers, which had been very destructive to the coasting trade, had been captured by British cruisers. Six were sent into Plymouth in one day.

The Brilliant, British frigate, had been cast away on the coast of France. The crew perished.

Two journals have been suppressed at Paris, by order of the usurper. One of them for speaking disrespectfully of his august ally, the deceased emperor Paul; and the other for undervaluing the courage of the Danes in the late action. So much for the liberty of the press in *republican* France!

Numerous promotions in the British fleet have been made by the admiralty, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the crews and officers in the battle of Copenhagen.

A young midshipman, who had greatly signalized himself was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on board the Elephant.

Besides the foregoing, the papers do not contain a single article of any consequence.

AN INDIAN ANTIQUITY.

A piece of copper coin has lately been discovered in opening a spring in the village of Chillicothe, in the North-West-Territory. Impressions upon paper of both sides of this coin have been sent by John S. Wills, Esq; to a gentleman in this city. They appear to be Chinese characters. Upon presenting them to Mr. Peale for his museum, he produced four pieces of copper coin procured at different times from China, which are exactly similar to the one found in the spring at Chillicothe, as far as a judgment can be formed from comparing them with the impressions of the latter upon paper. The Chillicothe coin is now in the possession of governor St. Clair.

CHARLESTON, May 18.

Captain Hoyt, who arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, on his passage spoke a brig from Leghorn bound to Baltimore, the captain of which informed that the *Algerine cruisers capture every American vessel they fell in with.*

NORFOLK, May 14.

VACINE DISEASE.

We are authorised to say, from medical information, that the *cow-pox*, as introduced here, has failed in its imputed power of precluding the *small-pox*. Most of those who have since been inoculated for the latter disease receive it as usual.—It is not intended by this to prejudice the public mind against the supposed improvement in the practice of inoculation; because, from the great respect due to the talents and candour of the original and successful experimenters in the vacine disease, we are obliged to suspect that the *matter* here used, was neither genuine, or had lost its virtue. We only mean to guard those who have received the *matter* from this place, against trusting to the disease produced by it as a security to prevent the small-pox.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

In consequence, probably, of the publications in the papers of this city and Philadelphia, on the subject of kidnapping negroes, and conveying them to the southward, the following proclamation has been published by the civil authority of Beaufort district, S. C. in the Savanna paper:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

South-Carolina, } WHEREAS I have received
Beaufort District, } information, that negroes are still conveyed into this state, in express violation of the law: Now, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, passed on the 20th December, 1800, prohibiting the importation of negroes from any port in the United States, or elsewhere; and by virtue of the authority vested in me by his excellency John Drayton, Esquire, governor of the state aforesaid: I do hereby notify, that if any person or persons shall hereafter bring into this state by land or water, any slave, mestizoe, mulatto, or person of colour, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and forfeit the property so brought in, and upon sale thereof, one half of the proceeds shall go to the person or persons informing, the remainder to such person or persons as shall assist in bringing the offenders to punishment; provided, that it shall not extend to affect any person or persons who shall travel into this state, with his, her, or their domestic servant or servants, actually attending on him, her, or them, as such, being bona fide the property of such person or persons and not intended for sale, or to any person or persons who shall be desirous to reside with, or remove any number of slaves, not exceeding ten, and shall first produce a certificate under the hand and seal of a magistrate of such place, from whence the property is intended to be removed, declaring on oath, that the negroes aforesaid have been bona fide his, her, or their property for at least two years previous to such removal, and that they are not intended for sale or hire, or to any captain or master of vessel coming into this district, and who shall have on board in his employ, any mariner of the description aforesaid, and who shall immediately on his arrival appear before me, and give bond and security to reconvey such person out of this state.

As the subscriber has taken the pains to make the interest of this law generally known, and his instructions being strictly reposed, it is to be hoped that an arrest for future violations, will not be traversed, or the punishment mitigated by a plea of ignorance of the law.

BARNWELL DEVEAUX, Only acting magistrate for Beaufort district, to prevent the importation by water, &c.

Port of Beaufort, May 20, 1801.

The population of Vermont according to the late census is 153,381. In 1790 it was only 89,589; giving the vast increase of 63,792; and the state will, at the established ratio of one representative for 30,000 inhabitants, be entitled to four representatives in the next congress, whereas it has now but two.

The power of apportioning the representation is in some degree entrusted to congress, as appears by the following amendment to the constitution.

Art. 1. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every 30,000, until the number shall amount to 100, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there should be no less than 100 representatives, nor less than one representative for every 40,000 persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to 200; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall be not less than 200 representatives, nor more than one representative for every 50,000 persons.

June 6.

The first consul having learnt, from our public papers, that Mr. Fox proposes to write and publish a history of England, has written him a very flattering letter, in which, after having loaded him with encomiums on his talents and patriotism, he makes him an offer of all the papers which France can furnish towards the execution of his plan.

[*Lon. pap.*]

A vessel is building at Marietta of 120 tuns. And one at Louisville, falls of Ohio, of 200 tuns. The spirit of enterprize which exists now, is really worthy of a free and industrious people. Traders need not be confined to one market, but may carry the produce of the Western country, to any port, in their own vessels.

We are told that a Mr. Gates was shockingly wounded in Dummerston, last Wednesday, while preparing to blow the state rocks. He was in a deep pit, had drilled, placed the powder, made it fast in the hole, and was working the priming wire through to the powder, and it is supposed the friction of the wire against the stones fired the powder, which exploded, and blew him into the air about ten feet above the surface of the earth—he fell on the roughest cliff of the rocks, and was taken up apparently lifeless; one eye was torn out, one leg broken in several places, and his whole body otherwise horribly mangled. His leg was amputated above the knee the same day, and it is said there are hopes of his recovery.

[*Vermont pap.*]

SQUIRREL HUNT.

On the 8th ult. the citizens of the counties of Mercer and Lincoln, had a hunting match, for a barbacue. The match was to have been 25 hunters on each side, but only 20 on a side met; in the course of the day, they killed 5442 squirrels, and bets were offered that the same company could kill double that number the day following. We have the above information from one of the party.

[*Lexington paper.*]

A REMARKABLE EEL

Was caught, the first of May, on the south side of the Vineyard, by Mr. Jonathan Fisher, that measured forty-nine inches and an half in length, and nine inches round, and weighed nine pounds.

Upwards of 1000 passengers arrived at New-York in different vessels from Great-Britain in the course of eight or ten days.

It is said the late increase of emigration from Great-Britain, has attracted the attention of the British government.

To the printer of the New-Providence Register.

SIR,

Having lately arrived from the Muskogee nation, and finding the accounts from that country, in circulation here, vague and untrue, I therefore take the liberty of enclosing, for the information of your readers, the copy of a talk, delivered to the heads of the Muskogee nation, by the director-general, W. A. Bowles, after his return from St. Mary's, where he was near falling into a snare that was laid for him by a set of treacherous men, inhabitants of that country, who knew the woods and promised to join him, but changed their minds, and engaged to betray him to the Spaniards, for the sake of 5000 dollars, that were offered them by the governor of St. Augustine. But had the director-general fortunately fell in with the detachment that was in the rear, but which did not get up in time, they would have paid dearly for their treachery. The detachment on finding the general, returned just as he was ready to start after them, when he deferred the expedition, and delivered the following talk.

Your's &c.

C. M. REDINGTON.

Dearly beloved brethren,

You see the difficulties I have to encounter in order to open a port, and get supplies into this country for all our beloved people. The Spaniards, with intention to make themselves masters of part of this land and the people in it, have made war, and endeavoured all they could, both by force, and lying deceiving talks, to divide us, that they may gain their ends.

I have seen the talks of the great king of Spain—he orders his governors to draw this nation and its confederates into its interest, and set us at war with the United States. This is a bad policy, to which we must not submit; to make war on one people to please another. We must not make war on the Americans, unless they attack us, then, and then only, we shall be justifiable. The United States is a free government, governed by reason and justice, when understood: therefore they will not attack this country, or make war on us, to take by force what they have no right to: it is only the conduct of land speculators that has created disturbance between us: but when these people and their practices are pointed out to the government, they will themselves put a stop to all innovation. They, I know, were drawn by the Spaniards into the plan of usurping this country, not aware of what they were doing—but I am persuaded they will now drop it, and proceed no farther.

I requeſt that all our head men will have an eye on the young people, and prevent them from doing miſchief by treſpaſſing on the United States, that they might have no complaint againſt us, or any grounds to make war on us; ſo that if a war ſhould happen, it muſt be their own faults, and not ours; a war of uſurpation on their parts, and ſelf-defence on ours—then we ſhall find friends enough to aſſiſt us.

Several talks have come from the governor of Penſacola to this country, touching peace, but they do not contain a juſt and equitable talk, as they all contradict one another—peace will come on bye and bye: but we muſt not be in a hurry—for the future good or bad ſtate of the country will depend on the peace that may be made.—This nation muſt be firm, and hold each other faſt by the hand, ſo that lying talks cannot divide it.

I will get ſupplies into the land at ſome place, in ſpite of all oppoſition; but we muſt not be ſtill. The Spaniards draw all their force to where they hear I am—but they do not make war on me only, but on the name of Muſkogee. It is I that hold forth the name of Muſkogee againſt them all, and I will not let it go; I will not throw away the talk you gave me at the laſt meeting of the nation at the Wekywa, when you appointed me director-general of Muſkogee. Every Red Brother that loves his country, his wife, his children and parents, ought to hold faſt each other, and have but one talk among us. I now call on the warriors and young men, whoſe hearts lead them to turn out in defence of their country, to follow me to Picolata, where I am going to join thoſe already gone.

You now ſee that col. Hawkins could not ſay before me what he told you all laſt winter; I formerly told you ſo: I told you he dare not ſee me, after the lies he had told, and the miſchief he had tried to make. I told you that he would run away as ſoon as I came near him. You now ſee it was true.

I deſire that you will give this talk out at the Square, then ſend it to Apuithla Mekko, or Tame King, that he may give it to his people, and the Upper towns may hear of it, as my talk: alſo let the white people have copies of it.

Your brother,
W. A. BOWLES,
Director-general of Muſkogee.

THE perſon who borrowed the 3d and 7th volumes of Shakeſpeare's Works from the ſubſcriber, will much oblige him by returning them.

X C. JACKSON.

June 10, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the county aforeſaid, called HULL, as well as their reſpective parts thereof, purſuant to the directions of the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

PHILIP J. FORD,
ANN FORD.

1n27/6

June 1, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that I once more requeſt all perſons, particularly thoſe in Baltimore-town, who have claims againſt the eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, in order that it may be aſcertained what is the amount of the claims againſt ſaid eſtate.

1 ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, laſt, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick ſpoken fellow; his cloathing a ſailor's jacket and trouſers, old felt hat, and coarſe ſhoes.

About the laſt of April was committed, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf MATT, and ſays he belongs to MARY JENKINS, of Saint-Mary's county; this fellow is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his cloathing is a kerſey jacket, and oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, no other apparel. And

About the firſt of this inſtant was alſo committed, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of MOSES, who ſays that he belongs to JOHN SMITH, in the ſtate of Virginia, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; his wearing apparel a blue cloth jacket and trouſers, felt hat, and a ſmall bundle of linen cloaths, ſuch as ſhirts.

The owners are requeſted to come and pay the priſon fees, and other charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold out after the tenth of July next for them.

1 HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 8, 1801.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, as treſpaſſers, early in April laſt, two bay mare COLTS, each appears to be three years old, they are neither docked or branded. The owner, or owners, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

1 BASIL BROWN.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland, did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as a repreſentative, and by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, ſhould declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives: We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſquire, was elected for the firſt diſtrict; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Eſquire, was elected for the ſecond diſtrict; THOMAS PLATER, Eſquire, was elected for the third diſtrict; DANIEL HEISTER, Eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict; SAMUEL SMITH, Eſquire, was elected for the fifth diſtrict; JOHN ARCHER, Eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Eſquire, was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict; and JOHN DENNIS, Eſquire, was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federaliſt, at the City of Waſhington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Eaſton.

2 By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has IMPORTED,

In the ſhip ORIENT, from MADEIRA,

A FEW pipes of old London particular bill WINE, of the firſt quality, and fit for uſe, which will be diſpoſed of by the pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon.

He has likewiſe for ſale four years old Cogniac brandy, by the caſk or gallon, and a few caſks of London bottled porter.

June 2, 1801. 2

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of Severn, a gray MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, foxed ears, and a long bob-tail, ſhe racks, trots, and gallops, and appears to have been worked. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1801. 2 JANE URQUHART.

MAIL STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a ſtage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, to the city of Waſhington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Iſland, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thurſday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early ſaid day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tueſday and Friday morning about ſix o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville ſaid day in the afternoon. Line of ſtages to Waſhington City from Annapolis takes paſſengers from my ſtage on Tueſday, and any paſſengers that may leave the city of Waſhington on Thurſday will get a ready paſſage in my ſtage on Friday morning. The fare for each paſſenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way paſſengers ſix cents per mile. The ſubſcriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himſelf with a good ſtage and horſes, together with a ſober and careful driver. The ſubſcriber has a ſtage to leave Eaſton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Cheſter-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, ſo that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the ſubſcriber has at all times private ſingle and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, ſo that a paſſage is always ſure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801. 6X

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM SWANN, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

X WILLIAM MORRISS.

China, Glaſs, and Queen's ware Store.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has juſt received, and for ſale, at his ſtore between Mr. Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's, a general and complete aſſortment of the above articles, which are too numerous to give in detail, but amongſt which are, ſome ſets of handſome china, in boxes, elegant cut wines, tumblers, goblets, decanters, &c. &c. He expects to receive in a ſhort time from Philadelphia, another aſſortment of glaſs and china, amongſt which there will be ſets of cups and ſaucers, which will be ſold by themſelves; being determined to keep up a regular and complete aſſortment of every article in the line, the public will always find them of the beſt quality, and on the loweſt terms.

He has juſt received excellent brandy, gin, ſpirit, loaf and brown ſugar, coffee, chocolate, teas, &c. &c.

WILLIAM W. BREWER.

May 27, 1801. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1801.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by SAMUEL MOALE, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of SAMUEL HEPBURN, mortgaged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the 15th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, or ſerved on the ſaid Samuel Hepburn, before the end of June next.

The report ſtates, that a tract of land, in Montgomery county, called the HERMITAGE, containing ſeven hundred acres, was ſold for fifteen hundred pounds, current money.

True copy, 3X
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertiſement, opened books for receiving ſubſcriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eaſtern Branch, and the ſame being fully ſubſcribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſtockholders is requeſted to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday in July next, for the purpoſe of electing five directors for managing the concerns of ſaid company.

4 NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Waſhington city, May 1, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM SEFTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Executor.

May 18, 1801. 4

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN SMITH, ſenior, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwiſe be excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1801.

4 BENNET WALKER, Adminiſtrator de bonis non.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of January laſt, negro JENNY, upwards of forty years of age, ſhe was formerly the property of Mr. THOMAS JONES, of this county, from whom I purchaſed her when ſhe had been upwards of twelve months run away, and was during part of that time in the neighbourhood of Herring Bay, where ſhe may be lurking at this time, or ſhe may have endeavoured to get off to the Suſquehanna, where ſhe has a mother living with Mr. Philip Thomas. Alſo, negro TOM, who calls himſelf TOM PEEL, run away about the third inſtant, he went off with permiſſion to look for the above negro Jenny, who he claims as his wife. Whoever will take up ſaid negroes, and ſecure them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive for negro Jenny EIGHT DOLLARS, and for negro Tom TWELVE DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

X FREDERICK SKINNER.

Calvert county, April 28, 1801.

Warning to Treſpaſſers.

NOTICE, I have purchaſed STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner treſpaſſing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force againſt all offenders.

6 WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL, X

IF elected, will ſerve as an elector of the ſenate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

CITY TAVERN,

Sign of the Indian King and Queen,

ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 7

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 7

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 16

ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 15

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 24

CHEROM WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine Warehouſe, Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumous of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and ſtarts on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and ſavara, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. [illegible] wife of [illegible] grocer, Bond-ſtreet, [illegible] (by perſonal application at the ſite of [illegible] Extract of Muſtard of a rheumatism [illegible] eleven years ſtanding. The [illegible] after ſhe was unable to dreſs or [illegible] ance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice [illegible] and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand ſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and [illegible] they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, are ſo mild in their operation that they may be given to the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repelleat miſture (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers but half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at one application.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor aſſures them, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

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For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of [illegible] medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. [illegible] White.* 41

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